FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[EXPRESO 3 May]

SAO BERNARDO METALWORKERS END STRIKE

PY112316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 11 May (AFP)--The metalworkers in Sao Bernardo, part of the Sao Paulo industrial belt, who have been on strike for the past 41 days, today decided to return to work on Monday. Furthermore, it was learned that they plan to continue with their struggle through other means, mainly through sabotage in the factories.

While this decision by labor union leaders was being discussed by thousands of metalworkers at an assembly [words indistinct] one of the members of the strike command, Osmar Mendonca, was arrested by the Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS) at a church's office.

JAILED UNION LEADERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY091646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 9 May (AFP)--The metalworkers' leaders of the unions of Sao Bernardo do Campo, on the outskirts of Sao Paulo, today began a hunger strike in the prison where they are being held. This action is intended to support their request for the reopening of negotiations.

FIGUEIREDO DEDICATES NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT FACTORY

PY090342 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] President Figueiredo has dedicated in Itaguai, Rio de Janeiro State, a Brazilian Nuclear Corporation (NUCLEBRAS) heavy equipment factory. This plant is part of the first stage of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. According to official estimates, the total cost of this factory will reach $230 million.

SARAIVA COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA

PY092225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 9 May (TELAM)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said today that the nuclear cooperation between Argentina and Brazil is absolutely free of continental political implications because it merely shows the dynamic cooperation that exists between the two countries without secrecy or exclusiveness. The Brazilian foreign minister, who will be among the members of President Joao Figueiredo's party during the latter's upcoming visit to Argentina, has granted the following interview to this news agency:

[Question] Will the visit and the accords which will be signed have an effect on the other Latin American nations?

[Answer] At this point Latin America is living through moments of introspection, strengthening existing bonds and searching for new ways of increasing rapprochement. The reorganization of LAFTA, the search for new formulas and new tasks for subregional organizations, the frequency of high-level meetings and many other political phenomena clearly indicate the desire for Latin American unity, which seems to be one of the main characteristics of this decade for the continent. Currently bilateral meetings between chiefs of state--such as the upcoming meeting between President Figueiredo and President Videla--are not outside the framework of the continental movement in favor of integration. They are directly affected by this movement which, in our opinion, has a positive meaning.

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LAFTA REORGANIZATION NEGOTIATIONS DEADLOCKED

PY091958 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 9 May 80 p 12

[Text] The establishment of formulas to rescue useful free trade mechanisms in LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] and to include them in a new institutional system that the organization wants to implement was the main issue of discussion yesterday at the second round of negotiations that LAFTA is holding in Asuncion. An inflexible position assumed by the Andean Pact countries, which proposed the repeal of many mechanisms, forced the negotiations into a stalemate as agreement was sought with the more flexible position of those countries outside the Andean group.

How to dismantle the old LAFTA structure but retain its healthy parts in a new agreement? This is one of the main issues in dispute between members of the Andean Pact (Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Ecuador) and the so-called group of six (Argentiana, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay).

Despite the fact that the goals for establishing a free trade zone and a Latin American common market have not been fulfilled during the 20 years of enforcement of the Treaty of Montevideo that created LAFTA, many countries signed a series of bilateral and multilateral tariff agreements that benefited the development of trade.

These agreements are part of what is known as "the historic patrimony of LAFTA." One of the main issues of this meeting is the establishment of a mechanism that will include what can be rescued from these agreements and eliminate those mechanisms that did not help to promote trade between the parties involved.

In this regard Paraguay has proposed--and this is supported by the Andean countries--the study of the trade generated by the products included in the countries' lists of products. Those products that did not generate trade and those that did not even meet the real expectations for trade should be dropped from these lists.

Paraguay proposed, furthermore, the renegotiation of the LAFTA historical patrimony in a bilateral manner, the establishment of a flexible mechanism to carry through what can be rescued from the old structure to the new one and its inclusion in the treaty that will reorganize LAFTA.

The Andean Pact countries, however, have assumed a radical position in this regard. They say that the mechanisms of the countries' list of products should be eliminated and that those concessions that have not been renegotiated should be left without affecting the deadline of the transition period, 31 December.

They propose, moreover, a series of very strict conditions for the reorganization. For example, the need to achieve a qualitative and quantitative equilibrium in the balance of trade between the medium developed and less developed countries and the other parties. This demand, however, is not considered very practical by the "group of six."

Disagreements on these points of view resulted in a stalemate in the negotiations on LAFTA REORGANIZATION. All the meetings held yesterday, therefore, were aimed at searching for an agreement on these issues.

While the "group of six" held a meeting at the Guarani Hotel to discuss the proposal submitted by the Andean Pact countries, the members of the latter organization preferred to meet at the Venezuelan Embassy. A coordination meeting between the two sides failed to materialize yesterday afternoon, but it was rescheduled for this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the delegates from Brazil, Argentina and Chile were appointed to study with a small group of negotiators from the Andean Pact the steps necessary to arrive at an agreement between the two currents of thought. This is an imperative condition if LAFTA reorganization is to continue. If an agreement is not reached on this issue, the negotiations on the reorganization of LAFTA will be deadlocked.

ODEPA CONDEMNS MOSCOW OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

PA092043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0032 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Pan-American Sports Organization [ODEPA] today disapproved the boycott against the Moscow Olympic games being promoted by U.S. President Jimmy Carter as a reprisal for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Following a 2-day discussion at its 17th general assembly, ODEPA concluded that sports should not be mixed with politics and that governments should not influence national Olympic committees. ODEPA agreed to support the efforts of International Olympic Committee President Lord Killanin before the U.S. and Soviet governments to reach an agreement which would allow the games to take place as planned.

ODEPA reaffirmed its faith in and loyalty to the Olympic movement's principles and voiced its hope that unity and continuity may be preserved.

ODEPA President Mario Vasquez Rana was commissioned to convey the organization's support of Lord Killanin's efforts.

The assembly also honored U.S. athlete Cynthia Woodhead who won five gold medals at the 1979 games held in Puerto Rico. She was granted the Clark Flores award which is given to the most distinguished participant in the Pan-American games.

The assembly also voiced its satisfaction over the Venezuelan Government's support of the 1983 Pan-American games which will be held in Caracas.

AIR FORCE COMMANDERS CONFERENCE CLOSES

PY091844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The 20th Conference of Air Force Commanders of the Americas closed at noon today. The ceremony was held at the Sheraton Hotel and was presided over by Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force.

For 5 days representatives of seven American countries and five expert observers discussed formulas aimed at increasing cooperation among the air forces of the continent.

General Matthei emphasized that thanks to the cooperation, understanding and good will evidenced by the participants, it has been possible to reach accords which will benefit all the members of the system.

CASTRO MADERO DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY

PY091515 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1237 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 May (NA)--Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), today announced that the third Argentine nuclear plant, the "Atucha 2," will begin operating in July 1987, according to the contracts which will be signed this afternoon with the FRG firm Kraftwerks Union AG (KWU), which will build the plant.

Castro Madero emphasized that the CNEA has decided against "turnkey projects" and therefore the contracts which will be signed this afternoon at CNEA headquarters provide for the creation of an engineering company which will act as an "industrial architect."

Castro Madero stated in his telephone interview that the contract with Canada for the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant has been changed so the project is no longer "turnkey," because the CNEA will have new responsibilities in the construction of the plant. During the interview, Castro Madero also revealed that a draft accord between the CNEA, its Brazilian counterpart and NUCLEBRAS has been prepared. This draft accord will be discussed during the coming visit of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to Argentina.

The contract with the KWU, arranged after difficult negotiations cleared away the political obstacles which were delaying it, will be signed at 1500 at CNEA's headquarters, and at the end of the ceremony Castro Madero will hold a press conference.

This morning Castro Madero commented that "after a long process we have prepared the various contracts through which our third nuclear plant will be built."

In this regard, he noted that "the CNEA has made a very important decision against contracting "turnkey projects" and this means that "these contracts involve the creation of an engineering company which will act as an industrial architect, that is, it will play a role in design, construction, purchasing, following up purchase orders and everything related to quality control."

In response to a question, Castro Madero reported that "according to estimates" the new nuclear plant "will go into operation in July 1987."

He also commented on the talks with Canada motivated by various aspects of the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant and indicated that the original contract had been on a "turnkey" basis. But now, he said, "since we have renegotiated it, the contract has changed, and the CNEA will be responsible for everything related to on-site construction, purchasing and following up purchase orders."

Asked about the remarks which a Brazilian newspaper attributed to him to the effect that "the Latin American countries must not give up the right to set off nuclear explosions for peaceful uses whenever they have economically valid reasons for doing so," Castro Madero confirmed that he had indeed made such remarks.

He explained, "I believe that nuclear energy opens many future possibilities which are still to be fully explored, and therefore I believe that the countries must not give up the right to use atomic explosions for peaceful purposes."

He stated that "the Latin American countries made this very clear when they signed the Tlatelolco Treaty."

He said: "Of course, I believe that the preparation and development of these explosions must be conducted under the normal safeguards required by the international organization.

Castro Madero also discussed the results which the coming visit of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo may yield in the field of nuclear energy. He said: "We have prepared a draft cooperation accord with out Brazilian counterpart and NUCLEBRAS in which we outline common interests and the manner in which this cooperation could be implemented through the exchange of experts and information."

CNEA, KWU Sign Contract

LD100054 Hamburg DPA in German 2115 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--The Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the Siemens subsidiary Kraftwerksunion (KWU) signed a contract today in Buenos Aires on the delivery of a 600 megawatts heavy-water reactor worth DM 2.5 billion.

CUTA TO ATTEND ILO MEETING DESPITE GOVERNMENT DECISION

PY091405 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0115 GMT 9 May 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA), established during the most recent plenary meeting of labor unions, tonight announced that the Argentine labor movement will attend the ILO meeting despite the government's decision against sending a delegation.

The CUTA, created at the plenary meeting under the sponsorship of the National Labor Commission (CNT) despite the abstention of the "Group of 25" and the "Group of 20," released its decision by means of a communique which states that the government's measure "is illegal, unreasonable and contradictory."

The decision to attend the ILO meeting, which will be held in about a month in Geneva, Switzerland, has been made unilaterally by the CUTA-CNT, because the "Group of 25", which also released a communique, avoided the issue and merely reaffirmed its support for "unity of action" and declared its allegiance to Lorenzo Miguel.

In turn, the "Group of 20", which also held a meeting, decided to comply with the official decision against sending a delegation to the ILO meeting and indicated that for the time being it is "impossible to carry out" CUTA's plan of action. It also made a call for unity.

The three sectors held separate meetings simultaneously this afternoon and into the night to discuss the drastic government decision against sending a delegation to Geneva.

The expectations awakened by the CUTA-CNT meeting have been fully justified by the group's strong communique, which stated that "officially or not, the Argentine workers will be present in Geneva."

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER ANNOUNCES VISIT BY VIDELA

For the LATIN report from Wellington, New Zealand on the announcement of President Videla's June visit, see the Australasia section of the 9 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

In fact, at times when the international situation appears to be difficult, the path of integration becomes a must for Latin American nations. However, this path must be based on frankness and on the search for balanced and fair forms of coexistence. It must be a path which would not pave the way for hegemony, axis policies or power politics--a path, in sum, which would guarantee economic advantages, respect for the individual characteristics and conditions of each nation, and viable alternatives for the attainment of peaceful solutions to conflicts.

[Question] What are the most important items Brazil can offer in the field of technical and economic complementarity at government level?

[Answer] The Brazilian and Argentine economies have reached high levels of technical development in some fields and have moved significantly toward the improvement of independent technological research, appropriate to their respective status. These economies are based on a variety of natural products which have a great potential for expansion.

There are innumerable ways in which the two countries can cooperate, both at the private and government levels, in view of the variety of effective economic bases which give rise to a framework within which we can envisage mechanisms for technical and economic complementarity.

The visit will provide the opportunity for discussing certain ideas such as nuclear cooperation with Argentina--a cooperation, and we must insist on this, which is aimed at strictly peaceful purposes at the level of joint research and projects, which is something by now common to many Latin American countries. The nuclear cooperation between Argentina and Brazil evidences the political dynamism of Brazilian-Argentine cooperation, but it is absolutely free of continental political implications. What we want is to broaden technical dialogue and research without any secrecy or exclusiveness.

However, nuclear cooperation is but one of the various possible fields of cooperation between the two countries. It would be tiresome to list each one of the possibilities. Nevertheless, merely by way of information, I want to recall the prospects for joint implementation of hydroelectric projects, the exchange of information in the fields of agriculture, research and industrial technology, and the development and complementarity in the fields of energy, transportation, trade, industry and telecommunications.

## BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) yesterday announced an oil discovery in the Campos basin, 58 km from Cape Sao Tome. Tests carried out in the first well, the Rio de Janeiro Submarino 110, produced 2,000 barrels per day of medium-density oil. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 23 PY]

APRIL INFLATION--The Brazilian Economic Institute of the Getulio Vargas Foundation yesterday reported that inflation amounted to 5.7 percent in April, thus increasing to 24.7 percent the overall inflation rate for the first 4 months of the year, higher than the 18.1 percent registered in the same period last year. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 May 80 p 1 PY]

POLICE ARREST 11 SUSPECTED MAPU SUBVERSIVES

PY100340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0244 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Curico, Chile, 9 May (LATIN)--The police reported today that 11 members of a commando unit of the proscribed Unified Popular Action Movement (MAPU) were arrested on charges of carrying out terrorist activities. The group was captured by security forces in Curico, 177 kilometers south of Santiago, and modern weapons and subversive literature were found in their possession.

The police also reported that a plan aimed at holding up several farms near Curico to collect money to buy armaments was seized.

The members of the commando unit were placed at the disposal of the local military court to be processed for violation of the arms control law and the internal security law.

TWO EXILES DENIED PERMISSION TO RETURN

PY081213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 7 May (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean courts today rejected two habeas corpus petitions and denied the right to return to the country to two Chileans in exile, stating that they "represent a danger to national security."

This decision affects Raul Manzano Isla, who resides in Canada, and former judicial branch employee Gaudiosa Garcia Yanez, who presently lives in France. Manzano Isla tried to enter the country last December, but he was returned to the plane that brought him and sent back to Canada.

A report by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (CIME) points out that this organization, an office of the United Nations, got 20,000 people out of Chile after the 1973 military uprising which overthrew the socialist government of President Salvador Allende.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Santiago, Chile, 5 May (LATIN)--The national statistics institute reported today that the cost of living during April increased 2.5 percent in relation to March. The cost of living has risen 9.8 percent during the first 4 months of this year. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2141 GMT 5 May 80 PY]

MAGAZINE'S PUBLICATION BARRED--Santiago, Chile, 8 May (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean Government has refused to grant permission for the publication of the magazine GENTE ACTUAL, which had been scheduled to appear in the next few days. The magazine is managed by Hernan Millas Correa, a long-time commentator of the magazine HOY, which is connected with the banned Christain Democratic Party. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0547 GMT 9 May 80 PY]

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--Automobile production in Chile increased by 47 percent during the first 3 months of the year. During this period 5,092 vehicles were assembled. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 80 PY]

TWO TERRORISTS KILLED WHILE PLACING BOMB IN U.S. CONSULATE

PA110400 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 10 May (EFE)--Two terrorists who were attempting to plant a bomb in the U.S. Consulate in this Colombian city perished today when the bomb exploded early. The two--a man and a woman--were totally destroyed by the explosion, making immediate identification impossible.

Colombia has been the site of great terrorist activity in the past few hours. A Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia commando unit killed a policeman and businessman and wounded three peasants in Santander Department, eastern Colombia, this morning. Jose Valencia, a bullfighting reporter, was killed at noon in Manizales by a person riding a motorcycle. Almost simultaneously, two security and control officers were shot to death by unidentified persons in Medellin.

Military and police authorities have undertaken severe security measures tonight in an effort to arrest the persons responsible for these events that have caused alarm among the people.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS TRY TO BURN VENEZUELAN CONSULATE

PA102017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bogota, 10 May (AFP)--The Venezuelan Consulate in the Colombian border town of Maicao, 1200 km north of Bogota, was attacked Thursday night by unidentified persons who tried to burn the building, it was learned here today.

The incident was learned today and the Colombian Foreign Ministry ordered an investigation.

According to the report, Venezuelan Consul Emilio Morillo told his embassy in Bogota that several individuals set fire to the main entrance and escaped after failing to achieve their objectives. Losses were minor and the local policy have enacted security measures around the building.

FARC GUERRILLAS KILL POLICEMAN, TWO CIVILIANS

PA102328 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Bucaramanga--One police corporal and two civilians were shot to death while a third civilian was seriously wounded during an attack carried out by the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] in Velez. A group of heavily armed men attacked the home of a peasant family in La Aguada forcing one of the residents to go with them to La Paz where they executed him for refusing to cooperate with the FARC.

Early today, the guerrillas ambushed a group made up of Cpl Jose Piraquiva, the commander of the Velez police post, four policemen and one judge who were on their way to view the body of the peasant. The police commander and two unidentified civilians were killed during the clash.

Army troops have been sent from Bucaramanga to increase the search for the guerrillas in the Velez mountainous area.

STUDENTS OCCUPY UNIVERSITY INSTALLATIONS, HOLD HOSTAGES

PA100000 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bogota--Approximately 30 students today occupied the administrative offices of the Gran Colombia University and held Rectors Pedro Arturo Sanabria Nino and Roberto Escayon Ricaurte, General Secretary Absalon Hernandez and the comptroller general hostage.

The students are demanding the intervention of Education Minister Rodrigo Llorena Caicedo to solve the serious problems of this university. They are also demanding that the registration fees be frozen, the students be allowed to participate in university boards on a proportional basis and that certain professors be expelled.

The students locked all access doors to the building. They are keeping the hostages in the administrative offices. One of the captives, Comptroller General Rodriguez, was able to escape during the last few hours by jumping from a window on the second floor.

M-19 BRIEFLY OCCUPIES U.S. CULTURAL CENTER

PA091449 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--A 19 April Movement [M-19] commando group occupied the Colombian-American Cultural Center for several minutes last night. Seven men and 1 woman, several of them hooded and all of them heavily armed, intimidated some 500 students whom they harangued on behalf of the Salvadoran [as heard] people and against the recent fuel price increase here in Colombia.

After painting revolutionary slogans on the walls and distributing much propaganda, the M-19 members destroyed the telephone system and fled. A vast police operation is current underway throughout the city in search of the rebels, but its results are not yet known.

FORMER M-19 GUERRILLA NEGOTIATOR ACCUSED OF MURDER

PA101109 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Carmenza Carmona Londono, alias La Chiqui, the diminutive guerrilla who became popular during the negotiations with government officials in the case of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, occupied by a 19 April Movement [M-19] commando unit, has been accused of participating in the fatal shooting of F-2 agent Omar Daniel Arce.

The shooting took place when F-2 agents in charge of investigating an arms robbery from the Gen Ramon Arturo Rincon Armored Division located a M-19 hideout. When they tried to enter the building, located on a Cali Highway which goes to the coast, they were met with machinegun fire by the persons inside the building, who were identified as Guillermo Excelsior Ruiz Gomez and Carmenza Carmona Londono. Another F-2 agent, Plutarco Ramirez Perdomo, was seriously wounded during the shootout.

Carmenza is the daughter of Rafael Antonio Carmona, a sociologist who lives in Cartago, Valle Department.

ROLDOS ASSAILS OPPONENTS IN PRESS CONFERENCE

PA100354 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Speech by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera during news conference held at the government palace--live]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen and ladies of the press, the president of the republic has kept a democratic and prudent silence for 33 days. Since 6 April, when I announced to the nation the criteria of the government regarding a dispute that was seriously affecting the political, economic and social situation in Ecuador, I have pursued a course to provide conclusive evidence that the presidential statement on our domestic situation was based on irrefutable facts. We then announced that the government's democratic and popular proposal faced injury and slander, and the special congress installed on 7 April for the most part focused on offending or trying to offend the president of the republic and the national government and on trying to bring about a national climate alien to democracy and to the popular spirit behind the administration.

In traditional local political terms, we might say this is the typical attitude of showing cards that will (?lead to) a dispute. This is a serious, republican government. This administration knows that the hardest task after 9 years of dictatorial rule is to consolidate democracy. But in addition to pursuing the consolidation of democracy, this administration has said again and again that it does not want to be and that it cannot be just another administration, a routine administration that repeats the attitudes of governments that the people want to forget. The country can remember that when there was talk of a plan to return to constitutional rule, the large majority of Ecuadoreans wondered whether the return would just be to the same old things, and the sweeping, majority response was no. The people did not and still do not want to return to traditional politics--the politics of compromise and opportunism. A serious proposal on constitutional amendments to solve the national situation through a formula set forth in the Constitution--a plebiscite--has been answered with an interpellation, because a so-called interpel tion is the way that they have been prone to negotiate in local politics. We will not censor in exchange for something. This is not a compromise government. This administration does not and will never accept this kind of pressure. We have wanted to prove to the nation that this populist administration is tolerant and so the government minister has shown up for the misnamed political trial and for an interpellation which was not contemplated in our current constitution. He is subjecting himself to a nonexistent procedure but we have clearly stated that there is no organic law for the legislative branch. There is a so-called bylaw for the legislative branch but every bylaw regulates a law. If there is no law, there can hardly be a bylaw for that law. We won't discuss the propriety or lack of propriety of a legal norm when it comes to enforcing it. The law is enforced or not enforced and the Constitution is enforced or not enforced. Under the current Constitution the power to enforce every law is the exclusive power of the president of the republic.

I insisted that the national government, that is, the president of the republic, remain silent. We did not want anybody to think we were dead set on holding a plebiscite. We did not want anybody to think as some soothsayers are claiming that the plebiscite will entail the dissolution of the nation. It is a constitutional solution. It is a democratic solution. It is a workable solution. The national government has wanted to prove ad nauseam that it will never be closed to a constructive dialogue with deaf ears, a dialogue to hear silliness.

Let there be good faith. Let the intentions come out in the open and let real solutions be suggested. I dare say that in some ways the problem is not just a procedural problem. It is also a problem of the people who make up the institutions--the loyalty or lack thereof in the fulfillment of the popular mandate.

In view of this, it was announced that the president of the republic would state his position on this political crisis today. Yesterday, in just a few minutes, the National Chamber of Representatives ruled on what has now been called a fourth formula--a bicameral congress in which the 12 national representatives would become the Senate--and set up a party committee to formulate the rest of the Constitution. The Chamber assumed this position on the eve of the president's speech.

Legislators who have voiced their desire to support the government's position and legislators of other factions today came to the president's office to state their view that the president should not announce his position tonight because now the Chamber is definitely going to solve the problem. I told them that the Chamber has had several weeks to solve the problem and to propose a logical, workable alternative to the government. What they ruled on yesterday is merely an opinion. It is not a constitutional amendment because this requires an amendment bill, a first debate and a second debate. None of this has been done. Furthermore, the committee entrusted with formulating the amendment bill has said it will begin meeting on Monday. As concerns the test itself there are several alternatives, none of which in the final analysis may draw the 46 votes needed to be the proposal of the government. Something else that is also essential but has been left out throughout this process is the fundamental political nature of the controversy because essential problems cannot and should not be solved in a secondary or formal way. That would be no more than protracting a problem and leaving for tomorrow what could be solved today.

To date no specific proposal has been presented to the president to rule on. It is important to note here that some want to misconstrue the prudence and democratic tolerance of the national government. Some have been trying to accuse the national government of being noncommital and politically indecisive. A nascent government that wants to live up to constitutional rule and democratic standards after 9 years of dictatorship must exhaust its prudence and patience. But there is a limit to prudence and patience. Under these circumstances and in view of the decision made by the Chamber of Representatives yesterday, I told the legislators of the sector that supports the government's positions and the legislators of other parliamentary sectors that the president of the republic regardless of any criticism that might be made against him will disclose his stand next week. The government's proposal of a plebiscite has not been changed. It is still proposing that. Let Congress come up with an alternative without delay, because national politics requires a serious attitude. While this was the main problem, an absurd interpellation was resorted to and I insist that I call it that to give some name to what is occurring in Congress now. The men of profound democratic conviction have to regret what is occurring because it discredits Congress. I will announce the government's stand next week but I want to make it clear that at no time has the national government foregone the possiblity of holding a plebiscite. It has not turned it down. It is still considering it. There are some sectors that say there could be another alternative. The government has not closed its doors. The government is not closing its doors but I insist that the alternative has to be workable. There can be no dallying. It has to be a democratic alternative that will permit a stable political solution and an alternative that will permit change in Ecuador because the government is not going to mortgage its principles in exchange for a normal term of office and a compromise administration.

We defend principles. We have tried and still want to try to prove our tolerance and democratic prudence but we have reached our limit. I wanted to take this opportunity to tell the country clearly what the decision of the president of the republic is and also voice full support for the conduct of the government minister in Congress and the legal stand he has stated.

Answers Newsmen's Questions

PA111317 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] President Jaime Roldos has postponed for a few days the popular consultation or plebiscite which will decide the confrontation between the executive and legislative branches.

[Begin Roldos recording] I seek a constitutional, democratic, legal solution to the nation's problems. The plebiscite is constitutional. The Constitution of the republic establishes it. It is not a new, unseen institution in Ecuador. Through a referendum, we already have approved the existing Constitution of the Ecuadorean state.

Constitutionally, it is a feasible mechanism, a democratic solution, because once when conflicts began--and I said so in my 6 April speech--the traditional solution in Ecuador had been dictatorship, a de facto regime. I established the plebiscite and the consultation with the people. Sovereignty rests in the people, the Constitution affirms. If the people are sovereign, let the people resolve.

But the plebiscite also had to represent a solution to the problem. And if the terms of conflict and antagonism are in such a state that a situation of exclusion is created, then there is a need to create a mechanism that would allow this process of exclusion, but within a determined order. There is talk, for example, of a reorganization of the judiciary function. In the planned reform, it would be established as a power of the Congress resulting from the plebiscite. That is, even during the period between the plebiscite's result and the establishment of the new Congress, the present Court of Justice continues in effect as well as all the judiciary organizations, because it is a power granted to the new Congress. [as heard] That is, in this process there is no arbitrary or dictatorial attitude; there is an obligation to inform, to respond to the new Congress on each and every one of the actions existing in the intermediary period. [end Roldos recording]

Later, in response to a reporter's question regarding the surprise fourth formula outlined by the National Chamber of Representatives, the president said:

[Begin Roldos recording] It is not a finished formula, it is a simple criterion that was voiced yesterday; a criterion that is subject to development. Consequently, I cannot present my views about what up to now is a simple criterion. I would have to use all the hypotheses possible and develop all of these hypotheses to say that it really is a basis for agreement. The government said that the doors to dialogue were open. I do not want anyone to say that we closed the doors to this dialogue when Congress approved a criterion. But neither can I admit that Ecuador remain in the situation in which it has remained up to now. Benedictine patience has a limit. [end recording]

Then a reporter asked the president if he has meditated over the dangers which popular consultation or a plebiscite could pose.

[Begin Roldos recording] We understand all that a plebiscite means, like all electoral processes. There are persons who seek an extremist posture by pointing to all the evils which a plebiscite situation could involve. I ask you: From the calling of an extraordinary Congress on 7 April to today, Friday, 9 May, how many days have passed? Has Ecuador dissolved? Has the nation been liquidated? I would say that the only thing that has been tested is the patience and the democratic tolerance of the government. [end recording]

Another reporter asked: Mr President, political critics say that the plebiscite is the first step to Jaime Roldos Aguilera becoming the dictator of the republic.

[Begin Roldos recording] I do not ignore responsibilities. I accept them. Furthermore, I demand that it be Congress that judges all the acts of the president during the intermediary period. A man who submits to these terms of the will of the people and to legal venues is a man who does not seek arbitrary actions or dictatorship. And what has happened in these last few weeks, these last few months, is the most categorical proof that President Roldos is a man who will never change the title of president of the republic for that of dictator. [end recording]

OFFICIAL SAYS COUNTRY TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPIC GAMES

PY091219 Paris AFP in Spanish 0150 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Lima, 8 May (AFP)--Rear Adm Augusto Galvez, head of the National Institute for Recreation, Physical Education and Sports (INRED), and the highest authority in the field of sports in the country, stated tonight that Peru will attend the Moscow Olympic games.

Admiral Galvez said that he had received the government's permission to make this announcement. Thus, the uncertainty about Peru's participation in the Olympic games to be held in Moscow in July of this year has been ended. Galvez added that the choice of sports and the size of the Peruvian team have to be decided by the Peruvian Olympic Committee.

The president of the Peruvian Olympic Committee, Guillermo Griffiths, had announced that the Peruvian delegation will have no more than 20 members, including the women's volleyball team, marksmen, track and field athletes and swimmers. The names of the members of the various teams--with the exception of the volleyball team--are still unknown because selection tests have just finished but nobody has been chosen yet.

PPC CANDIDATE ALLEGES GOVERNMENT-INSPIRED PRESS BIAS

PA101356 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Popular Christian Party [PPC] presidential candidate Luis Bedoya Reyes openly accused the government of manipulating the nationally circulated newspapers to place them at the direct service of the Popular Action [AP] and American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA].

The PPC leader said that "the office administrating the newspapers stints information on some parties and is generous with others."

Why is there a special interest in encouraging the dangerous belief that the elections will be decided between two large parties, he asked.

"We are not concerned. We are aware of our strength and no clown trying to sidetrack us with words or insults can make fools of us," he added.

He recalled the Chimbote, Huancayo and Cusco meetings, "the last of which, in spite of its magnitude, received only two columns on page 4 of a newspaper. They will be read only by some curious soul looking for something in the obituary page," he said.

"Tomorrow, not a single newspaper will say a word about this gigantic rally, that is, unless the government palace works overtime tonight," the candidate said.

PPC Is Not Spent

He then said that "the PPC did not spend all its strength in the constituent assembly. If anyone believes this, he is greatly mistaken. We participated in the drafting of the 1980 Constitution and our efforts are recorded in the minutes of the debates," he added.

He emphasized that his party was the only political force which spoke up at the constituent assembly to draft the constitution, including criteria serving the peoples' interests and not only approving reforms wanted by the government. Some of the officials in this regime still have not forgiven us, he said. Speaking before a large crowd at the Brazil Avenue circle in Pueblo Libre, Bedoya recalled that during the past 60 years not a single legitimately elected government has ever completed its term.

CALDERON BERTI DISCUSSES OPEC OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES

PA112319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1704 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (EFE)--According to estimates by Humberto Calderon Berti, OPEC president and Venezuela's energy and mines minister, the production of crude oil of that organization for 1985 will amount to 35 million barrels a day.

In reports disseminated in Caracas today Calderon Berti stressed that in 1985 the demand for crude will surpass the existing production capacity of the OPEC member countries.

The minister denied that OPEC discussed an agreement on a single price system in the ministerial conference held in At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia) last week.

Calderon Berti returned from that meeting held to examine the document drafted by the OPEC strategy committee on Friday. He was reelected president of the organization during the meeting. He stressed that the long term oil prices should come closer to the costs of the alternate sources of energy.

In conclusion he expressed support for the establishment of a minimum price for the crude that combines three adjustments based on the inflation rate at the international market, the monetary changes and the growth of the product in the industrialized countries.

ITALY TO CONTINUE PROVIDING MILITARY AID

PA092305 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The Italian Government will continue to cooperate with Venezuela by providing military assistance, Defense Minister Gen Luis Enrique Rangel has said in Rome after meeting with his Italian counterpart. Minister Rangel said his counterpart, Lelio Lagorio, had given him assurances that Italy will continue to provide military assistance to our country. Venezuelan officers will also continue to take training courses in Italy.

CUBAN REFUGEES IN PERUVIAN EMBASSY TO ARRIVE IN GROUPS

PA092303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1934 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 May (EFE)--Venezuelan acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar declared in statements released today in Caracas that the Cuban refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana will come to this country in groups. Paez Pumar confirmed the number of refugees at 500 and said they will not arrive in a single flight, but "little by little, most probably."

Referring to the 15 refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in Cuba, the acting foreign minister said they are waiting for an opportunity to renew negotiations on their departure.

Noting that the government has made no decision concerning the relations with Cuba, Paez Pumar referred to President Herrera Campins' tour of the Caribbean. He said by his presence in the area Venezuela is responding to several invitations from the respective chiefs of government and to the dynamics of international relations. He revealed that the specific motive was a trip to Costa Rica.

In conclusion the Venezuelan acting foreign minister referred to the family that had requested asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Guatemala. He said the family is still under the protection of the Venezuelan Government there, while their safeconducts are being negotiated.

CORREGIMIENTO ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PA090145 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, through its secretary general, Carlos Calzadilla, vigorously condemned the Christian Democrats and said that political party is looking for all kinds of incidents in order to confuse the public.

The secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party had said the electoral law permits double votes.

Calzadilla said the arguements used by the Christian Democrats are completely erroneous because the electoral tribunal will have to issue an elections regulation, generally known as a primer [cartilla]. He said this primer will resolve the problem that is worrying the Christian Democrats.

PRD BUSINESS FRONT BACKS ROYO'S ADMINISTRATION

PA091621 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 May 80 p B-1

[Text] The Business Front of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], after making a study and analysis of the speech to the nation by President Aristides Royo before the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives on 1 April 1980, wishes to express the following:

1. Aristides Royo's speech clearly defines the political principles and outlines which define the objectives and direction of his administration and represent the philosophy and feelings of the PRD.

2. The support given to the constitutional system of Corregimiento representatives is of special importance by clearly establishing the functions of the community and local boards as the bases of true Panamanian democracy.

3. In the economic field the present situation of domestic and foreign factors obliges us to ponder President Royo's stated need to take maximum advantage of our scarce resources and for the benefit of everyone to confront the crises with very clear plans which consider all the interests of development.

4. His urging for domestic inspection tours should not be taken as an exclusive guide for government officials, but for all citizens who can help to solve the problems of the communities and who can express themselves by going through the channels of their representatives and natural leaders.

5. As businessmen we accept the challenge to find solutions for the present economic situation, agreeing with the principle that those who have more resources should contribute more to the solutions.

6. We support the development plans outlined for the presidential term, offering our support in accelerating the implementation of those plans as well as in implementing the general development strategy proposed in the speech.

7. We concur with the importance which was attached in the speech to the proper assignment of land titles and the special interest which will assigned to agricultural development.

8. In our analysis of the speech it is unavoidable to express our concern over the proposed abolishment of law 95, although we concur with the president's premise of the need for harmonious relations between the employers and the workers. [paragraph continues]

The law which will replace the present law 95 must satisfy both sectors if we want to eliminate points of conflict between these two groups of the production sector, which is the basis of our country's economic development.

9. The clear accusation made against the U.S. Government on the application of the Torrijos-Carter treaties should serve to alert all responsible Panamanians to be prepared to defend the greater benefits obtained by our young country in our aspirations of sovereignty and justice in every field.

10. Finally, we urge every Panamanian to read and ponder the president's speech, while reaffirming the goals of Dr Royo's administration, which are the goals of every Panamanian who is interested in Panama's welfare and who wants to live in an independent country with peace, justice and development for all.

Panama, 30 April 1980. Business Front of the PRD.

EDUCATION OFFICIALS REFUTE ALLEGATIONS BY PROFESSOR

PA102010 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 May 80 pp 18, 32

[Text] Top Education Ministry officials have sent a note to Msgr Marcos Gregorio McGrath, Panama archbishop and top rector of the Catholic Church in Panama, in which they protest statements made by Prof Andres Culiolis Bayard in his position as member of the Coordinating Commission for National Education, representing the Church Commission on Education during a meeting of the Southern Panama Rotary Club held on 29 April.

The Education Ministry officials criticized Professor Culiolis Bayard for his lies and demanded that the Church Commission on Education express its view on the matter "in order to remove doubts" and to restore the credibility of its representative within the Coordinating Commission for National Education.

In his speech before the Southern Panama Rotary Club--which was published in LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on 4 May--Culiolis Bayard accuses the ministry officials of being members of the Reformist Front of Panamanian Educators [FREP], an organization which he described as belonging to the People's Party or the Panamanian Communist Party. The ministry officials said that out of the 36 top ministry officials in the country only one is a FREP member and challenged Culiolis Bayard to prove the ministry officials' affiliation with the People's Party.

The note to the archbishop also refutes Culiolis Bayard's lies regarding the cost of the educational reform and the party indoctrinating nature of it. The latter can be denied just by reading the report of the former National Education Council and by meeting its members the note said. Other charges against the ministry and its officials were also refuted.

The note also pointed out that Culiolis Bayard reached his high position as national supervisor in the Basic Education Directorate by direct appointment--without competing with anyone for it. This is a practice he has criticized so much. In addition, he has been disloyal to the institution for which he works.

COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CUBAN REFUGEES CLOSES

PA092219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 80

[William Cespedes report from the Ministry of Foreign Relations--presumably live]

[Text] The final document on the multinational conference called by President Rodrigo Carazo to analyze the situation of the exodus of Cubans has now been issued. Salient parts of the document state:

Reports have been heard from the governments of Peru, Costa Rica, the United States and Venezuela in connection with the serious events that led to the present grave situation of persons attempting to leave Cuba including: The entry of persons into the Peruvian Embassy; the establishment and sudden interruption of an airlift between Cuba and Costa Rica; the later channeling of the emigration from the port of Mariel to the coast of Florida outside the existing immigration procedures and without considering in any way personal safety; and the grave situation of the 383 Cuban citizens who were forced to seek provisional protection inside the U.S. Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

The representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] reported on the valuable collaboration in the air transportation of the persons in the Peruvian Embassy to Costa Rica, in the establishment of provisional shelters in Costa Rica and in their later transport toward the nations where they will establish permanent residence.

Having heard these reports, the representatives took note, with the concern it instills, of the deep human suffering this migration represents and expressed their regret over the interruption of the aid initially given.

They agreed in that the events described call for international solidarity in the quest for a humanitarian solution satisfactory for all parties involved, without alienation of the principle of nonintervention.

Many of the representatives offered alternatives in order to coordinate international action leading to the resettlement of those persons trying to leave Cuba.

Likewise, they voiced their desire to urgently accomplish the departure and resettlement of the persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, dispose of the climate of security necessary for the departure of all those persons wishing to leave Cuba and obtain the cooperation of other governments and international organizations, whether private or intergovernmental, that offer protection and assistance for resettlement.

They called on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the ICEM to continue making all the efforts necessary for solving the problem such as making an urgent petition for offers of permanent resettlement for the Cubans wishing to migrate and for the financial donations for supplying assistance to those persons arriving or are already in foreign countries.

During the meeting, they pointed to the need for all governments and international assistance organizations to unite their efforts in an international program for the resettlement of those wishing to leave Cuba, offering material and financial support for this effort, including the opportunities for resettlement according to their possibilities.

The Ecuadorean representative reiterated that his country is willing to receive up to 200 of the persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Argentine representative said that his country is initially willing to receive 300 persons wishing to go there and stressed his government's decision to make an extraordinary contribution to the ICEM.

The Spanish representative stated that his country has already received the 500 refugees from the Peruvian Embassy in Havana that it had offered to receive, also pointing to the existence for many years of a program according to which a significant number of Cubans have arrived in Spain, all for humanitarian reasons.

The Australian representative stated that his country is willing to receive 200 persons.

The Peruvian representative reiterated that his country is willing to receive 1,000 persons and gave an additional contribution of $200,000 to the ICEM.

The Netherlands representative said his country will make an extraordinary contribution to the ICEM of 150,000 florins and that it is willing to consider a request from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for the eventual receiving of refugees.

The FRG representative said that his country is willing to receive from 250 to 300 persons.

The Colombian representative said that his country is willing to cooperate by offering maritime transportation for the Cubans in refuge in the Peruvian Embassy and in addition, will eventually give a financial contribution to the ICEM or the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The British representative said his country is willing to consider the petition of persons having connections with the United Kingdom.

The Chilean representative said that his country made an extraordinary financial contribution to the ICEM and that his government continues to be very concerned over this serious humanitarian problem.

The Canadian representative said his country is willing to receive 300 persons interested in residing permanently in Canada and is willing to consider the granting of extraordinary financial aid and specifically, medicine and foodstuffs to the UN High Commissioner.

The Italian representative said his country is willing, for political and humanitarian reasons, to contribute food and transportation for the Cubans in refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana and in addition, to receive a limited number of properly selected persons who so wish it, coming from thrid countries and above all, from Costa Rica.

The representative of the Dominican Republic said his country gave the ICEM extraordinary financial aid and that it is not unwilling to consider other types of humanitarian cooperation.

The Venezuelan representative said that his country is willing to receive 500 persons and in addition, to continue with the program it initiated some time ago, in direct negotiations, with the Cuban Government.

The Swiss representative said his country gave the ICEM extraordinary financial aid in addition to its traditional financial support for the UN High Commissioner and the International Red Cross Committee.

The Uruguayan representative said his country will give ICEM extraordinary financial aid that will be set aside to help the Cuban citizens in refuge in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The Brazilian representative said his country has already indicated to the Peruvian Government its disposition to examine all the cases of Cuban refugees stating their wish to go to Brazil.

The French representative said his country will accede to examine the requests of Cubans having family connections in his country and who speak French.

Costa Rica reiterated its willingness to accept 300 refugees.

The Holy See said that for obvious reasons, it cannot receive refugees in the Vatican. However, it will report the conclusions of this meeting so that the Catholic organizations existing in the various countries of the world will contribute to the problems' solution.

The United States recapitulated its tradition of offering new homes to millions of refugees, including more than 750,000 Cubans since 1960. This year, the United States planned to resettle 231,000 refugees, including 16,000 Cubans, prior to its decision to accept 3,500 other Cubans of the group in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana. The United States pointed out that the exodus from Mariel to Florida resulted in the arrival of more than 23,000 Cubans in 2 weeks. However, the United States indicated it will continue its generous policy toward Cuban refugees. The United States indicated its appreciation of the resettlement offers made at the meeting and other offers that will be made in the future.

The ICEM representative reported that in response to the appeals of the organization to various governments asking for resettlement opportunities and financial contributions in order to comply with the official requests of Peru and Costa Rica, the following results were obtained: A list of definite opportunities for resettlement which each country offers follows, between 200 and 227,000, some with undetermined amounts.

These are the details of the meeting which will be closed by President Rodrigo Carazo within a few minutes, with the participation of delegates of various countries, 27 in total, and some 10 international organizations.

Concluding, the representatives of Costa Rica, United States and Great Britain decided to form a group to try to reach an agreement with the Cuban Government regarding the way of normalizing the migration of Cubans toward nations for first asylum and then to nations of permanent resettlement.

The Costa Rican minister of foreign relations, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, observed that other countries represented in the meeting could join the group during the period prior to the initiation of talks with the Cuban Government.

The Costa Rican Government voiced its intention to send invitations, at a later date, to another meeting to examine the work accomplished to solve the problem.

These are the salient aspects of the meeting that is closing at this time, when President Rodrigo is arriving here at the Yellow House to officially close it. We will be taking the words of the president to the listeners of Radio Reloj.

[Question] Don Rodrigo, are you satisfied with the results of the meeting?

[Answer] Yes. Very satisfied. I am truly satisfied. It is demonstrated at this time that international solidarity is contributing in a very special way to solving problems such as this.

[Question] Mr President, on another subject, is it true that you have asked for the resignation of Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey?

[Answer] No. I have not had a chance to talk to any of the ministers regarding cabinet affairs. Cabinets continue to be formed and disintegrated.

These have been statements by President Rodrigo Carazo.

## Carazo Closing Remarks

PA100407 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The international meeting called by the Costa Rican Government to find a solution to the problem of the Cubans who are trying to leave the island ended at noon at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry. Here is what President Rodrigo Carazo said to close the meeting:

[Begin recording] The efforts that will have to be made from now on must be persistent and unwavering. The responsibility of achieving the goal of perseverance requires an unbreakable will and determination. We are here to serve and we will serve. It does not matter what harsh words are used to refer to us because we are not moved by the desire to engage in controversy but the desire to serve [words indistinct].

You heeded our call. At all times we will be at your service in connection with this lofty mission. You have responded to a call that will undoubtedly be of special importance to all of us. Those who have joined the work group have a direct responsibility. I am certain that individually, on behalf of your countries, with reciprocal assistance and with the assistance that you will all provide, you will achieve the results we all seek. In this humanitarian endeavor [words indistinct] no one will walk away meritoriously. We must all walk away with a clear conscience because we have done our duty. [end recording]

## Negotiating Commission Delegate Appointed

PA102230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has appointed Carlos Fraciscoo Aguilar as its delegate to the commission in charge of negotiating with the Cuban Government on the evacuation of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon reported. Once the United States and Great Britain appoint their delegates, the commission will start negotiations with the Cuban Government, Minister Calderon added.

The negotiations will be carried out according to what was approved at the multinational meeting held on Thursday and Friday in San Jose, Costa Rica. According to the agreement, no country offering permanent residence to the Cuban refugees can directly negotiate with Havana. They must do this through a third party. The negotiations with the Cuban Government are aimed at restoring the airlift between Cuba and Costa Rica to continue the evacuation of the approximately 4,000 Cuban refugees from the Peruvian Embassy.

Castro suspended the airlift evacuation to Costa Rica, because he considered the manner in which their problem was being handled was not in the best interest of the refugees.

## EL SALVADOR

### DEMONSTRATORS DEMAND THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVE COUNTRY

PA110345 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0315 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (LATIN)--About 5,000 people this afternoon demonstrated in front of the home of U.S. Ambassador Robert White, in the San Benito residential district in western San Salvador, demanding the release of Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson and the ambassador's departure from El Salvador.

Hundreds of posters and signs were placed outside Ambassador White's home while several Marines looked out from the balcony, carrying their weapons but not using them. Outside, women's voices could be heard saying: "We hate violence...We want peace...Get out, Ambassador White...We do not want you. You are a traitor...The armed forces are in mourning, because its best soldiers are in prison...Majano is a communist...Get out, White..."

For several hours vehicle traffic was interrupted in the streets near to the U.S. ambassador's home. The demonstrators were shouting for the ambassador to appear in the balcony, and not to be afraid since they were not carrying weapons.

Hundreds of youths were carrying tin cans, barrels and other noise-making objects, while the crowd chanted: "Get Out, White...Freedom for D'Aubuisson and his companeros...The armed forces are in mourning, because their best soldiers are in prison..."

Official spokesmen said that the security corps kept away from the area to prevent any incidents. Police authorities said the demonstrators were not armed, and were merely demanding the release of the persons arrested on charges of having plotted to stage a coup d'etat. Some demonstrators demanded an explanation of why the extreme left is not being brought before court in spite of the fact that it is involved in murders, kidnappings, bank holdups and blackmail.

### ACAN Report

PA111906 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 100 members of an ultrarightist group, who are demanding the release of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, have surrounded the home of Robert White, U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, since Saturday Night. The ultrarightists have started demanding the officer's release since learning of his detention on Thursday.

D'Aubuisson, another retired military officer and several civilians have been imprisoned since Wednesday in the San Carlos Garrison and will be tried by military courts as soon as the pertinent investigations are completed.

### Telephone, Water Cut

PA112153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 May (AFP)--The home of U.S. Ambassador Robert White has been practically under siege today by approximately 300 rightist demonstrators who are protesting "his interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador."

Carrying signs reading "Go home, White", the demonstrators, who are members of the Free Salvadoran Fatherland group [Patria Libre Salvadorena--PLS] occupied the area surrounding the ambassador's home, cutting off all automobile and pedestrian access to the area, as well as his water and telephone services.

The demonstrators announced they will stay there until retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the others involved in the coup d'etat foiled last 2 May are released. D'Aubuisson and the others were arrested by the army 3 days ago.

According to unofficial sources, when the PLS demonstrators arrived this morning at the U.S. ambassador's home, Ambassador White was still there, but when he became aware of the situation, he fled, jumping over the fences of the nearby homes. The demonstrators, who blocked the streets by placing automobiles at the intersections, also warned they are willing to cut off the power lines to the diplomat's home.

"White has had much to do with the domestic affairs of this country," the PLS demonstrators told the newsmen. The demonstrators added that their protest is basically aimed against the government. "The government," they said, "is biased when it sets free the leftists arrested during the antiterrorism operations and then captures the patriots who only speak out against communism."

The D'Aubuisson's supporters also described Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, as "the big traitor." It has been said that Majano is the main target of the foiled coup that D'Aubuisson was to head.

Meanwhile, rumors circulated today pointing out the names of four U.S. senators who are considered to be the "godfathers" of the foiled coup. Strom Thurmond, Republican from South Carolina, S.I. Hayakawa, Republican from California, Richard Stone, Democrat from Florida, and Harry F. Byrd Jr., independent from Virginia, are the U.S. politicians who are involved with D'Aubuisson's plans. The list of the names was seized from the arrested persons who might be brought before a military court, in the midst of serious disputes within the Salvadoran armed forces.

Only the Marines in charge of security are inside Ambassador White's home, which is in the western San Salvador. Outside, the demonstrators are shouting asking for the release of those involved in the foiled coup.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON D'AUBUISSON ARREST

PA092026 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 9 May 80

[Press communique of the Public Relations Office of the presidency of the republic released on 8 May--read by announcer]

[Text] On Wednesday of this week, late in the evening, in Santa Tecla, La Libertad Department, a group of civilians and some military men were arrested. One of the arrested persons was retired Army Major Roberto d'Aubuisson. On the basis of the arms and documents seized from these persons, investigations have been launched to determine which one of them is responsible for actions against the security of the state.

RIGHT REPORTEDLY TO SET DEADLINE FOR MAJOR'S RELEASE

PA091717 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Reports from El Salvador indicate that a new crisis is shaking the Salvadoran Army following the arrest of retired Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson, visible architect of last week's coup attempt.

Government sources reported that D'Aubuisson and a group of army officers were arrested and are being held at the San Carlos Garrison, headquarters of troops loyal to Col Adolfo Majano, chief of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

It has been learned that the rightist high-ranking officers will set a peremptory deadline on the government junta for the unconditional release of D'Aubuisson and the other conspirators.

Meanwhile, paramilitary individuals killed four people in San Miguel and five in Armenia. In San Salvador, Hector Ramon Guardado, a secretary of the Salvadoran National Techers Association, was shot to death.

Death Squad Threats

PA112055 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2026 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 11 May (LATIN)--The death squad today threatened to take reprisals if the authorities do not lrelease a group of nine military officers and civilians accused of being involved in a coup attempt.

The feared squad, which has claimed responsibility for some 30 killings of leftists during the past month, issued the threat during a telephone conversation with the media in which it demanded the publication of its threat. The kinds of reprisals that will be taken were not specified over the telephone.

The threats were made shortly after approximately 5,000 persons gathered outside the home of U.S. Ambassador Robert White to demand the release of the head of the group of prisoners, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

D'Aubuisson and the eight civilian and military officers were arrested on Wednesday in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador, charged with illegal possession of weapons and holding a meeting in violation of the state of siege. According to the junta member Col Arnoldo Majano, Major d'Aubuisson was plotting to carry out a rightist coup d'etat.

This is the first time that the death squad has issued direct threats to the media. Moreover, the squad's spokesmen said that they will demand that the junta arrest and try the leaders of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] for conspiring against the institutions, kidnapping, blackmail, murder and preparing a change toward socialism.

The CRM is a leftist organization of workers, students and peasants while the FDR is an organization of leftist political movements struggling against the junta.

ARMED FORCES SAYS NINE PERSONS INVOLVED IN PLOT

PA110225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0107 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Salvador, 10 May (LATIN)--The armed forces today explained that nine persons have been arrested and charged with plotting to carry out a rightist coup against the government junta.

An armed forces spokesman told this agency that the group is headed by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, who led three divilians and five officers in the action.

The group was arrested by infantry soldiers in Santa Tecla, in western El Salvador, on Wednesday while they were holding a meeting that violated the state of siege, the spokesman said.

According to junta members Col Arnoldo Majano, D'Aubuisson was being sought because of his participation in preparations for an alleged coup d'etat. Official sources reported t hat the documents found at the scene of the arrest include papers which involve businessmen who are outside of the country or who have gone underground.

The National Broad Front [FAN], a rightist group, issued a statement today in which it demanded that the defendants be turned over to civilian courts so that they can prove their innocence. The FAN noted that to defend the fatherland that is in danger of falling in the claws of communism and seek the unity of the armed forces is not a crime anywhere in the world.

Military Trial Anticipated

PA120003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 11 May 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Army officers and several civilians implicated in a presumed attempt to organize a coup d'etat against the ruling Salvadoran junta will be tried in military courts, it was revealed by generally well-informed sources.

The sources pointed out that the process could take a long time since it will be necessary to conduct a thorough investigation of the participation of all those implicated in the plot, the third in the past 10 weeks, against the ruling group in this Central American nation.

The main figure among those arrested up to now is Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, a former military-man, who, along with several wealthy civilian families, has formed the ultrarightist National Broad Front.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS COUP HAD INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

PA110028 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2155 HMT 9 May 80

[Statements by Antonio Guevara Lacayo, attorney general, at a news conference held by the Christian Democratic Party's Executive Committee on 9 May at the party headquarters in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] On various occasions we have maintained that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is determined to support a revolutionary process that will bring deep changes in the country's social and economic structures. We believe that there are two kinds of subversion in this country: the subversion of the leftwing and the subversion of the right-wing. We believe the only way to move this process forward to benefit the Salvadoran people is by truly eliminating leftist and rightist subversion. We believe that this opportunity is very important for the country's revolutionary process because the activity of this group [D'Aubuisson and others] has been fully confirmed. The group which was caught had specific plans and international connection. This group had connections with certain U.S. senators of rightist tendencies and had the support of the southern cone, that is Chile, Argentina and so forth. They had been seeking international support for this.

This is proof that this Salvadoran process, promoted by the PDC, is being attacked not only by the ultraleftist sectors, which see that there is a possibility of implementing a non-Marxist revolution of deep changes for the first time in the world, but also by those persons who feel that their ancestral privileges are being taken away from them and who have been engaging in actions aimed at destablizing this revolutionary process.

Regarding this, the PDC deems it necessary to adopt vigorous actions to establish the pertinent measures which will range from the trying to the sentencing of the responsible persons. This applies not just to the case of Major d'Aubuisson but also to the cases of those civilians who have been financing this movement.

There is no doubt that D'Aubuisson is the visible head of all this but the plot was deeply rooted, particularly with regards to the persons who have been financing this. We could call them the intellectual authors of the recently thwarted coup.

D'AUBUISSON'S ARREST COULD BRING DIALOGUE

PA092232 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 9 May 80 p 1, 8

[Excerpt] Vox Populi

"The news of former Major d'Aubuisson's arrest spread quickly among all popular sectors. This former officer has committed serious crimes against national security and is charged with being one of the main leaders of reactionary subversion promoted and financed by the oligarchy. During the past weekend it was said that he had been demoted. With the arrest of the promoter of the White Warriors Union and the Organization for the Liberation from Communism Falange and leader of the nationalist democratic organization, relations between the armed forces and the people could begin a path leading to a dialogue. This is what the people think."

GUATEMALA

DCG DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLOT

PA082329 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala (Channel 3) in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Several Guatemalan politicians revealed in Paris that a liberation front is being organized and that there is the possibility of a coup being staged here in Guatemala, in which the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] would be implicated.

According to reports from several international news agencies, Deputy Carlos Gallardo Flores, Guillermo Colom Argueta and a number of labor leaders provided this information at a news conference held in Paris.

Deputy Gallardo Flores came to Congress after being proposed by the Christian Democrats and later, alongside the late Dr Alberto (Santoflor), he sought the legalization of the Socialist Party, a procedure that is still pending at the electoral registry.

Guillermo Colom Argueta, [words indistinct] well-known political activity or militancy before the death of his brother Manuel Colom Argueta, left the country under the protection of the Venezuelan Embassy, where he had sought refuge.

In view of this clear and specific charge that the DCG is connected with a plot, Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo has denied the statements made in Paris:

[Begin recording] We flatly deny that the DCG is involved in any violent or illegal action aimed at staging a coup, and we will tell you why: The DCG has always proclaimed that the democratic path is the only suitable one to achieve a solution to our problems.

At this point we are trying to strengthen a democratic process so that in 1982--for the good of Guatemalans and without armed or violent pressures from either the extreme left or the extréme right--the people may freely elect the persons who will rule this country. [end recording]

The DCG secretary general added that the Christian Democracy's participation in the Salvadoran Government in the wake of the coup that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero does not necessarily mean that the DCG feels similarly:

[Begin recording] There is a small possibility of finding a solution to our problems by peaceful means so there is no reason for us to feel forced to choose or carry out the same political activities of our companeros in other countries. [end recording]

For his part, National Liberation Movement Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero described the formation of this organization in France as further escalation at the international level of the communist campaign against Guatemala.

[Begin recording] The existence of this group in Paris is proof they are right when they constantly announce that there is a big conspiracy against Guatemala. Gallardo Flores is a deputy to the Congress of the Republic and, should his direct participation in this case be confirmed, we will immediately discuss his outrageous conduct before the national Congress.

Since he reached Congress through the free vote of the citizens, he should know perfectly well that he represents a sector that can be heard (?from a seat) in Congress.

If he has abandoned the noble weapons of discussion, reasoning and popular representation in order to resort to clandestine activities or to engage in a Sandinist-type movement to seize power in Guatemala by force, he has placed himself on the level of those who subvert order. [end recording]

ORPA MEMBER EXPLAINS GROUP'S OBJECTIVES

PA070334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 80

[Interview with Joaquin Cristobal, member of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, somewhere in Guatemala--interviewer not identified; recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Question] Could you tell us what the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] is and what its objectives are?

[Answer] The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization appeared for the first time on 18 September 1979, although it developed its organization and consolidation clandestinely several years earlier. Following that first stage, ORPA began a public phase in September of last year through communiques to the press, radio and television, reporting on its first politico-military operations carried out on Guatemalan farms.

In these first bulletins, ORPA defined the objectives of its struggle against the situation of poverty, repression and exploitation being endured by the Guatemalan people, without the possibility of improving their living conditions and gaining their freedom.

In view of the brutal repression unleashed by the various governments and the permanent exploitation of peasants and workers, ORPA considers armed struggle a necessity and the only way to liberate our people. Thus, ORPA exhorts the various peasant, worker, intellectual and other sectors opposed to such an unjust and inhuman system to join the struggle.

Since September 1979, ORPA has carried out a large number of politico-military activities where it has combined meetings with the population and given its message in Spanish and other native tongues of the area, explaining its objectives and calling on the people to join the revolutionary struggle.

In addition, during that period ORPA has accomplished several successful operations against the army, inflicting many casualties to the enemy.

Since last September, the organization has made an effort to distribute as widely as possible its monthly bulletins directed at the urban as well as the rural sectors. [end recording]

In another part of the interview, the ORPA leader said:

[Begin recording] At the start of its operations, our organization considered joining the other organizations which legally and in the underground were engaged in the popular struggle in Guatemala. With this in mind, ORPA issued a message to all these organizations, expressing its respect for all martyrs created by the revolutionary struggle in Guatemala. That is how, within our organization, the unity and coordination with the various forms of struggle became one of our important considerations.

It is no longer possible to try to hide the genocide being suffered by the Guatemalan people and the great advance of the revolutionary struggle in our country. [end recording]

## HONDURAS

### REYES MATA SAYS MILITARY HAD PLANNED COUP

PA091818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Reyes Mata, the alleged leader of a subversive movement disbanded by the police on 17 April this year, today charged here that "a small group of military officers was trying to stage a coup."

According to Reyes Mata, "the issue of the subversive movement was nothing but a pretext to overthrow the military government junta, upset the elections to be held on 20 April to elect a National Constituent Assembly and remain in power."

He warned that "after 16 years in the government, the military has fallen in love with power and doesn't want to give it up. Personal ambitions make almost every commander see himself as chief of state, even though this contravenes the U.S. State Department's suggestion that the elections be guaranteed."

The elections were won by the Liberal Party of Honduras. Regarding this, Reyes Mata commented: "The Liberals must choose their military friends carefully because they might betray them at the first opportunity."

According to him, he was chosen as the so-called leader of the alleged coup, because of his progressive ideas and because he is a well-known professional in the field of medicine.

Reyes Mata was with Ernesto "Che" Guevara and the brothers Inti and Coco Peredo in the Bolivian guerrilla movement. He escaped to Peru from the Bolivian highlands, where he was imprisoned at Lake Titicaca.

He explained that "the coup was not staged because despite the macabre tortures to which we were subjected--more than 12 people have been detained--none of us signed the prepared statements they placed before us."

He added that under the pretext that subversion was in progress and that the elections could not be guaranteed, "the ambitious military officers at the top were going to stage a coup, but everything was foiled when we did not yield and sign the document that would serve as their excuse."

He also implicated the Texaco refinery in the alleged coup. According to police, Texaco manager Arnold Quiroz was kidnaped by the subversive group and his rescue led to the discovery of the guerrilla plot.

"Texaco bribed several public officials so they would authorize increases in the price of fuels and the coupist military officers thought I had the list of those who had been bribed, but that is not the case," Reyes Mata affirmed.

An Amnesty International delegation has learned about the tortures he says he and his companions have been subjected to and a report on this matter will be prepared.

Amnesty International arrived in Honduras at the request of the defenders of the alleged subversives. It also investigated the situation of the peasants and workers of a textile factory which burned down 2 years ago in the north, when police were evacuating the workers that had seized it after declaring a strike. "They hung us by the feet and submerged our heads into resined water. They put hoods on us and gave us electric shocks. They also hit us in parts of the body where internal damage can be caused without leaving marks and tortured us psychologically."

According to Reyes Mata, "the hood" means the face is wrapped with a piece of rubber, thus causing asphyxia. That leaves no marks, but damages the nerves and produces other internal organic problems.

According to him, "We were also taken out at night and mock executions were staged. In addition our relatives were arrested in order to make us talk." He said that some of his companions and he himself are sick but that the doctor has examined them "briefly" and from a distance said they are all right.

Reyes Mata and his companions have been turned over to the justice tribunals in San Pedro Sula, in the north, and he made this statement while waiting for his turn to testify.

The period of time that the law grants tribunals to make their inquiries will soon be up. If not enough merits or rational indications of culpability are found, either the prisoners must be released or a warrant of imprisonment must be issued.

Public Security Forces Denial

PA101656 Tegucigalda Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The newspaper LA TRIBUNA, edited in Tegucigalpa, published in its Thursday 8 May edition some statements by Mr Jose Maria Reyes Mata, who is currently being tried in the San Pedro Sula Courts as leader of a terrorist group and intellectual author of several common crimes and of the kidnapping of Mr Arnold Quiroz, national manager and vice president of Texaco Caribbean Inc.

In an effort to confuse the public opinion, this criminal has told an unbelievable story about an alleged coup plotted against the military government junta on the eve of the election held 20 April.

Reyes Mata's version of the developments is so clumsy that it would not merit any explanation on our part, were it not for the fact that his statements have been irresponsible published and released to the world by the ACAN-EFE news agency.

The report, which includes the correspondent's own views, may easily surprise the international public, unfamiliar as it is with the case for which Reyes Mata and his accomplices are being tried. This works against the good name of Honduras and the prestige that its government has achieved through its conduct marked by respect for the public freedoms and as guarantor of an electoral process which the entire world press has hailed as an example of civility and political maturity.

Reyes Mata's statements, unilaterally released by the above-mentioned newspaper and news agency without any observance for the most elemental principle of verification, merely reflects Mata's cleverness on the one hand and the high degree of yellow journalism which some sectors of the press are unfortunately reaching in their effort to compete among themselves, even if truth, credibility, public peace and the people's legitimate right to be seriously informed are (?staked) in the process.

The publication referred to deliberately omits the important detail that there is a kidnap victim, whose testimony constitutes part of the accusatory evidence: that there are other honorable witnesses of these crimes, including officials and employers of two foreign embassies; that all those implicated have confessed, and that abundant criminal evidence has been presented.

The Public Security Force fulfilled its unavoidable duty to safeguard the lives of innocent victims, who undoubtedly would have been sacrificed by the terrorists. Their unpatriotic and criminal plan would have been fully carried out without the public security forces' determined stand. Also, it would not have been possible to successfully rescue Mr Quiroz.

In the face of truth and the undeniable evidence currently in the hands of ordinary justice, there is only room for the implementation of the country's penal laws and the sanctions from the public in the form of total rejection of any attempt to alter peace or introduce insecurity in the lives and property of Hondurans.

Finally, let the public opinion decide if the right to practice yellow journalism can be above the state's security and be more valuable than the human lives we preserved by dissolving this terrorist cell.

Tegucigalpa, Central District.

9 May 1980, Public Relations Department, Public Security Force.

TEACHER INVOLVED IN OVERTHROW PLOT RELEASED ON BAIL

PA102308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 10 May (ACAN-EFE)--Blanca Teresa Gonzalez de Reyes, who was implicated in an alleged subversive civilian movement to overthrow the Honduran military government, was released on bail yesterday in San Pedro Sula, northern Hunduras.

Mrs Reyes, a sociology professor in the National Autonomous University of Honduras, is Chilean by birth and a nationalized Honduran and is the wife of Jose Maria Reyes Mata, a doctor charged with being the head of the thwarted plot.

According to the San Pedro Sula courts, Blanca Teresa de Reyes was released on bail for reasons of health and because she has to nurse a 1-month old infant.

## NICARAGUA

### BORGE SAYS GENERAL ELECTION MAY BE WITHIN 3 YEARS

PA111943 Paris AFP in Spanish 1651 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] San Jose, 11 May (AFP)--The Sandinist revolution could call general elections within the next 3 years, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge told LA NACION today.

Borge, top political official of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said that the FSLN will study the possibility of holding municipal elections in 1981 and general elections in 1982 or 1983.

The State Council, installed 8 days ago with legislative functions, has to draft a constitutional and electoral bill, among its other main projects.

Borge said that the Nicaraguan revolution will ask for the assistance of the Costa Rican supreme electoral tribunal to draft the electoral bill. "We want Costa Rica's advise and help because we know that there has always been a democracy in that country," Borge told LA NACION.

Borge also said that "on principle, we will not accept the OAS to come to observe the elections in Nicaragua, but we would like countries like Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico to come as observers."

### FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SOMOZA TO BE EXTRADITED

PA091734 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources today denied press reports from Mexico attributing to Nicaraguan Ambassador Aldo Diaz Lacayo a statement to the effect that the Paraguayan Government is reportedly willing to extradite former dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The sources added that the press misinterpreted the statements made by Ambassador Diaz Lacayo in presenting his credentials to President Jose Lopez Portillo. Moreover, it was noted that the Paraguayan Government has never signed extradition agreements, which makes it impossible at this time to use that recourse to have somoza testify before revolutionary courts for his massacres and crimes against the Nicaraguan people over more than 40 years.

### STUDENTS REPORT SOMOZISTS TRAINING IN GUATEMALA

PA091856 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Serious charges have been made regarding maneuvers by Somozists in asylum in Guatemala and Honduras against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people. The charges were made by Guatemalan delegates to a student seminar on imperialist intervention in Central America and the Caribbean.

The students said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [Frente Democratico Nicaraguense] was formed in a very luxurious hotel in Guatemala City. It is made up of Somozists in exile.

Former President Francisco Urcuyo attended the meeting. There was an attempt to give the meeting a legal character in order to promote aggressions against the Nicaraguan revolution.

The students added that peasants in the area of Escuintla, Guatemala, are being trained for the sole purpose of attacking Nicaragua and intervening in El Salvador.

There are some 1,000 Somozist guards in training at the farm of Mario Sandoval Alarcon, a Guatemalan fascist leader, who some days ago described himself as the chief of organized violence, the students added.

STATE COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST WORKING SESSION

PA091311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The first meeting of the State Council was held at 1000 in the Ernesto Castillo Salaverri auditorium located in the Camilo Ortega Saavedra civic complex. After the national anthem, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, president of the directive board of the State Council, opened the session. He asked Companero Carlos Garcia Caracas, secretary of the board, to read the messages sent by friendly countries expressing congratulations over the installation of the State Council.

The participants in the session democratically approved a call to the organizations which have not sent their representatives to do so as soon as possible. The participants also formed 11 committees that will study the bills presented to the State Council by the government junta and the committee that will draft the internal regulations of the council.

The State Council representatives also decided they will meet each Wednesday at 1000. The committees which were established were: interior defense and justice, foreign, education and culture, health and welfare, labor and social security, public consumption, production and agrarian reform, finance, community services, urban reform, and human settlement. They are made up of 44 members.

The State Council representatives will have identification cards. The session closed at 1141 after the national anthem.

CHAMORRO: PLURALISM STILL FEASIBLE OPTION

LD081110 Madrid YA in Spanish 29 Apr 80 p 11

[Jose V. Colchero interview in Managua with former Nicaraguan junta member Violeta Chamorro: "Political Pluralism in Danger in Nicaragua"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] Have you left the government junta--and with it, politics--in order to become a housewife again? Would you not have preferred to become president of the Republic of Nicaragua--something which was undoubtedly within your power?

[Answer] I have never contemplated the presidency but was working on a team which one day I had to leave. I resigned from my post in the junta--as I said in my letter of resignation--for health reasons. A time comes for some people because of age and for others because of physical wear and tear when they decide to resign. I was not accustomed to this kind of work, and I have contributed all that I could to the revolution, to overthrow Somoza and to have a free Nicaragua.

[Question] But you do not look like a sick person. Are the "health reasons" the fact that you broke your ankle?

[Answer] God has given me the gift of being unusually strong. My ankle is not responsible for anything. It just happens that on the day that I told my comrades I was going to resign, I broke my ankle here, at home, in the evening.

In my letter to the other junta members explaining my decision, I made it clear that I was doing so for health reasons. There should be no further speculation about my intentions.

[Question] Nicaragua undoubtedly stands at present before a crossroads which will lead toward a Western-type pluralist democracy or toward a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary model. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist Front joined forces to make this country democratic and to work in a joint pluralism to accelerate reconstruction. Parties cannot be formed overnight to hold elections. But the journalists are very suspicious and are taking my resignation as a matter for speculation. [Junta member] Alfonso Robelo also happens to be resigning, and that is his own affair, which nobody should take amiss at all. It is certainly good to have emerged from a dictatorship. The country must continue to move forward. Foreign governments must help us to continue reconstruction.

[Question] But under what model? Under party pluralism and universal suffrage or under the communist Marxist model?

[Answer] Our pledge was that of a pluralist model in which everybody could work for our country's well-being.

[Question] And this is coming about?

[Answer] I believe so.

[Question] Do you feel that you are the executrix of the ideology of your late husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro? What kind of democracy did he want?

[Answer] I believe that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro died, sacrified himself and gave his life for this country. What he wanted was to have a free, independent and pluralist democracy. I will remind you that at the end of his life he had set up his group of parties, which was called the Union of National Liberation, but he also had a stronger weapon, which was the newspaper LA PRENSA. Somoza silenced it by killing him and then destroying the newspaper, which has been revived.

[Question] However, LA PRENSA is being harassed right now by a Marxist-radical ideological trend which is also assailing political pluralism and liberal ideas....

[Answer] It is true that the newspaper is closed down at present, but I trust that a solution to the problem will be found. It must be realized that we are experiencing a stage of national reconstruction. People are confused in many respects, and we must have faith that the process will move ahead, toward a Nicaraguan democratic pluralism.

[Question] Do you expect that in this struggle over LA PRENSA you--the owners--will be able to continue to control the newspaper in light of the attempts by the radical groups in the editorial office and printing shop to control the newspaper?

[Answer] I believe so. And the proof that I have not been mistaken so far is that the newspaper is closed down and has not been published.

[Question] Would you take legal action if it were published without your permission?

[Answer] That remains to be seen.

MDN LEADER ROBELO WARNS OF 'SOVIET INTERVENTION'

PA111915 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has warned about the possibility of a "Soviet intervention" in this Central American nation in a speech in Matiguas, a northern Nicaraguan municipality. Robelo spoke at a rally called by his Nicaraguan Democratic Movement Party (MDN) and attended by several thousand supporters who chanted slogans such as: "We do not want communism" and "Cubans out of Nicaragua."

The political leader came out openly against "U.S. imperialism which soiled our past, but we are also against Soviet intervention in our country directed by means of the existing disproportionated [desproporcionada] diplomatic mission in Nicaragua.

"We are not for capitalism or for communism. We are for democratic socialism, and as in the past we do not accept the proimperialist dictatorship of Somoza or a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship," he said.

Robelo, who resigned last month from his post in the ruling junta 1 week after Violeta de Chamorro had resigned, reiterated his condemnation of U.S. interference in his country, but warned that "we also reject the possibility of being turned into an Afghanistan."

"We are against the CIA but we are also against the Soviet KGB which threatens Nicaragua," the MDN leader said yesterday, Saturday, in another part of his speech which was loudly applauded by the participants in the rally.

Later he affirmed that he had resigned from the government junta "because to have remained in it would have made me an accomplice of a totalitarian future which some evil sons of Nicaragua want for our fatherland."

Robelo stressed that if he had remained in the junta he would have become "a traitor to my ideals and, I promise, that will never happen."

He warned about "sowing of the hatred of classes," preached from above and said that "we do not want any more wars or fratricidal struggles. Enough of promoting rancor in our country. Enough of playing up dangerously to communist nations which only seek to attain world power," Robelo said.

Robelo favors a society of equality instead of one where there are "the immoral differences between those who have plenty and those who have nothing." The Nicaraguan political leader challenged the three current members of the government junta--Moises Hassan, Daniel Ortega, and Sergio Ramirez--to carry out the promise made to the peoples of America when the Sandinist revolution triumphed in July of 1979--to hold free elections.

"We demand the first election in free Nicaragua take place so that the people can freely choose if they want a democratic Nicaragua in which justice and liberty prevail or a society with a sad and totalitarian regime," he said.

Robelo reiterated that he is not part of the opposition to the government "but is part of the veritable revolution" and added that he is not afraid after being branded with insulting names such as "opportunist, disloyal and hypocrite" since he abandoned his government post.

"I am at peace with God, with my fatherland and my people and I will continue with this lofty civic struggle as occurs in democratic nations such as neighboring Costa Rica."

He recalled that Nicaraguans "do not want to have defeated government models to be imposed on us, much less those which are based on suppressing [domesticacion] the peoples."

Robelo asked that "there be no more attempts against national unity," urging all to submit to a single criterion, and finally said that "it will depend on the completion [the tilling of the two vacant seats] of the junta which heads our Sandinist revolution and "will contribute to channeling our country on to the path of democracy." [quotation marks as received]

MINISTRY SAYS SOMOZISTS IN EMBASSY MUST FACE JUSTICE

PA100448 Managua Radio Sandino in Spansih 0300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Interior Ministry today reported that the problem at the Guatemalan Embassy with the Nicaraguan refugees who have remained there since the victory of the revolution is not a problem of our Foreign Ministry, but the exclusive responsibility of the embassy, as established by the Geneva convention.

The situation facing the embassy is one of a lack of discipline, disorder and anarchy on the part of the refugees, who are demanding better food. The Foreign Ministry pays for that food, but the problem is entirely the responsibility of the Guatemalan Embassy, as has already been reiterated by our Foreign Ministry.

Presently there are 16 Somozist refugees in the embassy, including former Col Jose Ramon Silva Reyes; Dr Carlos Jose Giron Romero, a former Somozist deputy; Orlando Morales, a former Somozist deputy; Judge Dexter Escobar Ramirez, former chief of the "Mano Blanco" which operated in the national district; former Col Jose Humberto Lagos Escobar; former Capt Salvador Toledo; Santos Enrique Luna Garay, Jose Bejamin Carides; Moises Carides Mendez and others.

All these Somozists are creating chaos and a lack of discipline in the Guatemalan Embassy, wanting to exert pressure on the government to issue them safe-conducts. This cannot be done, however, because they all have charges pending with the Nicaraguan people and the revolutionary justice.

The Foreign Ministry today reaffirmed that all those elements will have to answer for their crimes during the Somozist regime.

DELEGATION GOES TO MEXICO TO DISCUSS DEBT

PA112321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Managua, 11 May (ACAN-EFE)--The six members of a Nicaraguan delegation departed today for Mexico, where on Monday they will begin a new round of talks with representaives of international banks to renegotiate Nicaragua's foreign debt.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary government inherited a foreign debt of $1.6 billion from the overthrown Anastasio Somoza regime. An attempt will be made to restructure it in the face of financial impossibility of meeting it.

The Mexican Goverment has given the Sandinist government technical aid in this field.

The Nicaraguan delegation, which includes Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra, Minister of the International Reconstruction Fund Haroldo Montealegre and the presidents of the Central Bank and the National Finance System, Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar, respectively, will hear a counterproposal from their international bank creditors on Monday in the capital of the Aztecs.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS ATTACK ON BAHAMIAN SHIP

PA120413 Havana Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Havana, 11 May (PL)--herewith a note from the Cuban Government.:

An incident of great concern took place Saturday afternoon approximately 20 miles north of Sama Bay, Holguin Province. At 1700, a Cuban ferroconcrete fishing boat, No 165, radioed to report that it was being attacked by a pirate ship and that it had already been hit by several bullets. Reconnaissance and combat planes took off immediately for the site. At 1738, a vessel was located towing the ferroconcrete boat No. 165, which had requested help, and ferroconcrete boat No 54, northward, both obviously hijacked. By this time, all communication with the fishermen had been lost. After flying over the ships several times and signaling the pirate ship, and in view of the fact that it would not stop and continued to tow our fishing boats, our planes proceeded to fire warning shots at 1750 so it would stop, but this was ignored. A few minutes later, the planes returned to the base because they had run out of fuel. However, due to the seriousness of the matter and the continued evident risk to the lives of our fishermen, as the situation was being interpreted, our air force sent planes to the scene of the incidents again in an attempt to prevent the hijacking. These planes fired at the pirate ship, damaging it in such a way that it sank at 1919.

During the same night of Saturday and Sunday, other fishing boats and surface units of our border guard force which had departed for the search and rescue of the hijacked fishing boats found ferroconcrete boat No 54 on the open sea, abandoned and with many bullet holes and other signs of attack. When no trace was found during the night of ferroconcrete No 165, which it was known had been attacked and damaged since it was the one that sent the communication asking for help, an intense search was continued by air. As a result, it was sighted very near the coast of Ragged Cays, which belong to the Bahamas, on Sunday morning. Obviously the crew, or part of the crew of the aggressor vessel, reached land in one of the captured fishing boats. There has been no news on the fate of the eight fishermen from the two Cuban ferroconcrete boats.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a note to the Government of the Bahamas at noon today supplying detailed information on the incidents and requesting the location, release and return of the fishing boats' crews to our country and demanding that those responsible for the incidents be arrested and tried.

On Sunday night, the international press began to circulate rumors stating that a Bahamian patrol boat had seen sunk by Cuban planes on Saturday afternoon. If this news report is true, it could be the ship that our planes sank and whose crew fired at Cuban fishermen and were hijacking them. Everything seemed to indicate that this was a pirate attack as it has happened many times in the area. At no time did our pilots identify the ship as a Bahamian patrol boat and believed it to be strictly a pirate boat. If it was a patrol boat then an explanation will have to be given as to why it fired at Cuban fishermen in international waters, only 20 miles off our coasts, why the patrol boat hijacked our two vessels and their crews, why it ignored our warning shots and most important: where the eight Cuban fishermen are. All that area near the Bahamas next to Cuba has been widely used by enemies of our country to carry out pirate attacks against Cuban ships and our coasts. To do this, they have used any kind of license and flag. This, of course, brings a danger and risks into the area.

If it is true that the vessel that was sunk was a Bahamian patrol boat, we sincerely regret the incident, since it has always been the purpose of our government to maintain the best relations of friendship and mutual respect with that neighboring country. We therefore hope that all the circumstances and factors that caused the events will be properly cleared and settled in a friendly and honorable manner between the Cuban and Bahamian authorities. We will never be arrogant toward the Bahamas. It is a small nation that has recently become independent and it will always be able to count on our solidarity and our respect.

GRANMA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF 2,873 REFUGEES TO U.S.

FL101928 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] GRANMA reports that by the time it went to press, 2,873 antisocial elements had departed for the United States. Bad weather made it impossible for the departure of other antisocials. Some 1,329 vessels from Florida were at the port of Mariel.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR MARCH AT U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA112352 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Havana, 11 May (EFE)--The climate of revolutionary effervescence is beginning to increase throughout Cuba during these days with the preparation of "the march of the fighting people" scheduled for Saturday, 17 May, in front of the U.S. Interests Office.

The committees for the Defense of the Revolution will be in charge of the mobilization of the participants in the march just as they were on occasion of "the march" in front of the Peruvian Embassy carried out on 19 April and after the 1 May rally.

The mobilization of the demonstrators from the provinces will be carried out from the places where they reside and, according to official sources, an organizational plan has been drafted to prepare Saturday's march with "discipline."

The newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE (official organ of the Communist Youth) today gives prominence to the preparations that are being carried out in the various provinces and municipalities. It notes that approximately 600,000 persons, including workers and students, will march throughout several streets in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. This demonstration will conclude at the "Moncada Barracks" which was attacked by Fidel Castro and a group of men on 26 July 1953.

In addition, the cultural page of this newspaper publishes the lyrics of an anthem entitled "the march of the fighting peoples." This anthem is accompanied by an interview with Osvaldo Rodriguez, its composer, noting that "it was written to be sung on the day of the march," and that "it has a vigorous rhythm with great epic sentiment, evoking a response and a harangue."

START OF U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN REPORTED

FL092320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The provocative U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean region began today with the participation of more than 30 ships, 20,000 men and 350 planes. Here in our homeland, the combatants and people are prepared to repel any aggression by Yankee imperialism.

U.S. ACCUSED OF 'REVIVING COLD WAR,' 'RECKLESSNESS'

FL091224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Appearing before the World Peace Council, Cuba has accused the forces of imperialism of attempting to revive the cold war and of paving the way for world confrontation.

Speaking at the first plenary session of the council's presidency meeting in Budapest, Cuban representative Francisco Astray said that these imperialist maneuvers were manifest in the arms race, the attacks on the SALT II treaty, and in the buildup of military forces in the Caribbean, the Arabian Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

Astray said that the aggressive actions against Iran are evidence of the interventionist, reckless and bellicose position of the U.S. administration.

GRANMA CRITICIZES COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT CARAZO

FL101329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In a front-page article, the daily GRANMA reports that at the initiative of President Carazo and with Washington's enthusiastic support, a strange meeting was held in Costa Rica for the purpose, apparently, of trying to get the Yankees and their friends together on the distribution of the dregs of society. The article entitled "What in the Hell Is Carazo Trying To Do?" (que Carazo se trag Carazo?) adds that the meeting was rather mysterious. The agenda is not known, or who is actually participating in the meeting.

The longest report on this meeting being held in San Jose, however, was released oddly enough in Washington. From there came news indicating the special interest that the U.S. authorities attribute to the meeting, and their hopes that important agreements would be reached and a firm position adopted.

GRANMA states that it was even called a high-level meeting, a summit conference, despite the fact that the majority of the countries in attendance were being represented by the same officials accredited to San Jose. The article adds that the only special envoys attending the meeting are one Yankee, one Venezuelan and one Peruvian. So far the wire reports have only mentioned what was said in the meeting by licensee Carazo and Mr William Bowdler, U.S. representative to the meeting.

GRANMA states that the rest of the participants appeared to be submerged in drowsiness and boredom. It comments that when welcoming his guests, Carazo asked them for help in preparing and proposing a solution to the problem created by the thousands who freely elected to enter the Peruvian Embassy in Cuba. The participants yawned, the daily notes, indicating that for that it was not necessary to travel that far or to organize any type of meeting, because those individuals [those who entered the Peruvian Embassy] for a long time now have been solving their problem, which is to go to the United States. In any case, the only problem they might have is that the U.S. authorities really admit them with open heart and arms, as promised by Mr Carter.

Minutes later, almost without pausing in his tiresome speech, Carazo added: The experience has repeated itself in another case which should be given equal attention by all of us. Now they were getting to the crux of the matter. GRANMA reports that Mr Bowdler smiled. His colleagues were waking up. The Costa Rican chief of state, the same one who weeks ago met at the foot of the aircraft ramp a group of "illustrious" Cuban criminals, was now referring to those who on 2 May served as tools for the vulgar anti-Cuban provocation instigated and organized by the officials of the Yankee Interests Section office in Havana.

Since this problem began, when the scum met at Havana's Peruvian Embassy, and until today, Mr Carazo has done nothing else but promote the U.S. Government's interests and act as a Washington spokesman. The daily asks: Is it not enough for the United States to have Hodding Carter, Tom Reston and the CIA. Or is it that Carazo has greater aspirations in his political career and is trying to take the job away from the White House spokesman? We do not know the answer, but what is evident is that Carazo's clock shows Washington's time and is several decades behind the times, to be more precise, more than half a century.

The GRANMA report adds: In order to demonstrate that we are not exaggerating, let us examine the proposals submitted by the Costa Rican head of state to the consideration of his odd conclave. Let us take a close look at the manner in which Carazo imagines the problem could be solved, according to him, the problem being encountered by the antisocials exiting Cuba. Here is the Carazo plan in his own words: first, to establish in Havana a group of persons representing nations willing to help; this group would help in emigration tasks. Elsewhere in his proposal he added: Immigration paperwork for each country would be conducted in Cuban territory in order to facilite the departure of those wanting to leave. Of course, he said, we would be willing to accept better suggestions which you will doubtlessly point out.

GRANMA adds that Carazo forgets that Cuba is fully independent and sovereign and that it will tolerate no one to meddle in its domestic affairs. In order to establish anything here, the daily states, first they have to ask permission from us. Cuba is not Costa Rica and our immigration service does not need anyone's technical assistance. Our immigration officials have processed the exit permits to the United States of tens of thousands of antisocials while Costa Rica does not know what to do with the very few hundreds it welcomed to its territory.

The editorial points out that Carazo's proposal cannot be more unusual. Accustomed to accept the suggestions made by Mr Bowdler or any other Yankee employee without thinking about it, Carazo forgets that Cuba is a fully independent and sovereign country and that it will tolerate no one meddling in its domestic affairs.

But, in addition, what would all this mess be good for? Was it necessary to hold an international meeting to listen to the president of Costa Rica show off the depth of his thought? Evidently, the Yankees who created this problem and now do not know how to solve it are using and will continue to use Carazo to help them find a solution, that is, to convince others to assume responsibility for part of the scum that they demagogically claim to be ready to welcome with open heart and arms.

For his part, Mr Bowdler said the same thing. He cackled that "our objective is to give an international solution to an international probem. We need to do this rapidly." Elsewhere in his speech, he said he expected the participants to convey to the countries represented in the conclave and others the need for increasing their promises of opportunities for resettlement and that it is evident that the present situation is intolerable.

Everything has been cleared up. Washington's objective is to make the United States the center of distribution of the dregs of society. It demagogically and hypocritically encourages the antisocials, promises to open heart and arms to them but in reality they are trying to force their friends and accomplices to accept their quotas of scum, to share with the United States what has been and primarily is a Yankee responsibility.

The wire reports did not announce any other speaker at the strange meeting which concluded Thursday night without agreement. When Mr Bowdler came out of the meeting, he refused to make any statements to the press and limited himself in a very formal tone to refer to the speech he had made in the morning. Yesterday, Friday they again met behind closed doors. The representatives of Costa Rica, the United States and Great Britain decided to form a group which will seek an agreement with the Cuban Government.

So far, the energetic declaration the Yankees wanted from the meeting has not shown up anywhere. Everything seems to indicate that they are promoting negotiations with Cuba, reaching an agreement with our government. Apparently, it seems as if the participants in the San Jose meeting should be congratulated. Finally, they realized that those matters dealing with Cuba must be discussed with us and no one else. But they should not deceive themselves. Cuba has nothing to discuss with that brilliant commission which has emerged from a conclave in which we had no participation. Our position has been defined and clearly reiterated so that those who wish to understand it may do so.

Building socialism is a task absolutely free and voluntary. It is, in addition, the most noble, generous and heroic task to which our people devote all their efforts with love and energy. Those who are not willing, those who are not part of it have the doors open to leave. We will not do anything to stop them from leaving. They are now doing it and in the logical direction, toward the north, toward the corrupt and exploiting society which engendered and encouraged them and later promised it would welcome them generously. If the Yankees are wavering now, if they wish to share the load with their partners and lackeys, that is their problem. Did Mr Carter not say just a few days ago that the United States was the most generous nation on earth and that it would receive the antisocials with open heart and arms?

Even though Cuba did not participate in that meeting and as Carazo said he would welcome better ideas, here go some. Why does he not concern himself with his own problems, or better said, his people's problems? His unemployed, his children who are barefoot and without schools, the serious social problems which, according to Carazo himself, affect the majority of the Costa Rican population? If he prefers to concern himself with foreign problems, why does he not take advantage of Mr Bowdler's visit and convince him that the United States should put an end to its meddling in Salvadoran affairs and stop its military support for the military gang which is daily murdering tens of patriots there, right there, before the nose of the illustrious Costa Rican head of state? Why does he not turn his attention to the lot of millions of Latin Americans who are part of that enormous mass of immigrants being persecuted, humiliated and discriminated against in the United States?

But, these ideas belong to the concerns of our peoples and they, our peoples, were absent from that crude farce organized by the Yankees with the aid of Carazo.

ASSOCIATION COMMEMORATES RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

FL091824 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The main event of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association commemorating the 20th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the USSR was held last night at that institution's building. The ceremony was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, members of the PCC Central Committee, ministers and officials of the Cuban Government and of the Soviet Embassy.

The opening remarks were made by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov. [begin Vorotnikov recording--in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] The date of 8 May 1960 became one of the most important milestone in Soviet-Cuban relations, based on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism. For the Cuban people, the 20 years which have elapsed since then have been years of difficult tests, a period of tenacious struggle for strengthening the revolutionary gains and for building the new socialist society. [end recording]

The closing remarks were made by Rene Anillo, minister of foreign relations ad interim. [Begin Anillo recording] The resumption of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the USSR took place 20 years ago today. This action was much more than a simple reciprocal agreement of opening embassies. Above all and very especially it was the fraternal and militant coming together of two revolutions, the one headed by Lenin which changed the characteristics of an era and the one headed by Fidel which vigorously opened the way for triumphant socialism in the American Continent. [applause] [end recording]

CASTRO CABLES SOVIET LEADERS ON WORLD WAR II VICTORY DAY

PA091742 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has sent a message to top Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on occasion of the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism in World War II.

Fidel states that during that war, the Soviet Union, at the price of 20 million of its sons and countless property damage, defended the victorious socialism, the cause of the national liberation of peoples and the democratic and peaceful aspirations of mankind.

During the past 35 years, the message adds, a powerful socialist community has emerged, colonialism has been smashed and many peoples have obtained their true national liberation and are headed toward socialism. At the same time, the struggles against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and other forms of exploitation and oppression are a dominant international trend.

Further in his message, Fidel Castro stressed that the forces of imperialism, with the United States at the head, have intensified their warmongering actions with the objective of trying to destroy socialism and the national liberation movements. The Cuban president mentioned the increase of the arms race by NATO and the U.S. military actions against Iran.

In the area of the Caribbean, the message noted, imperialism is organizing war plans against Cuba which are also directed at liquidating the revolutionary and national liberation movement in the area and to halt the liberation process of all Latin American peoples.

He stressed that the fact that the U.S. Government was forced to suspend the exercise involving troop landings and the mining of Cuban ports is a victory of our people's struggle and international solidarity. He added that the United States is organizing its forces and is mobilizing its Latin American lackeys with the useless objective of crushing the Cuban revolution and liquidating the first state of workers and peasants of this hemisphere.

From this socialist trench of the Caribbean we wish the Soviet people and their Communist Party on this 35th anniversary of the antifascist victory new and greater successes in the construction of the communist society and we reiterate our fraternal solidarity and friendship, Fidel Castro's message said.

HAVANA MILITARY PARADE MARKS VICTORY OVER FASCISM

FL031759 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] A military parade was held this morning at the Soviet Internationalist Soldier Mausoleum on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], was present at the ceremony. Others attending were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov, FAR vice ministers, generals, chiefs and officers as well as representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and Soviet military specialists working in our country. The parade was organized by the FAR Ministry and the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples.

HEALTH MINISTER READS CASTRO MESSAGE IN GENEVA MEETING

FL081921 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of State and Ministers and of the nonaligned countries movement, has proposed to the 33d meeting of the World Health Organization that this century's final decade be designated the world health decade. The proposal was included in a message to the Geneva meeting which was read by Sergio del Valle, Cuba's minister of public health and recently-elected chairman of the fourth meeting of public health ministers of nonaligned countries.

Fidel's message demands the need for higher levels of international cooperation to achieve adequate health services for all men, women and children by the year 2000. The document points out Cuba's modest contribution in that sense, and reports that during 1979 Cuba offered its aid to 24 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and that a total of 626 health workers had lent their services in those nations.

ALMEIDA RETURNS FROM TOUR OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

FL091624 Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has arrived in Havana after an extensive tour of African countries, heading a Cuban delegation which attended the festivities marking the proclamation of independence in Zimbabwe on 18 April. Accompanying Almeida were Lino Carreras, member of the PCC Central Committee, and Aramis Fuentes, chief of the Central Committee Africa Section, who were members of the Cuban delegation.

CDB PRESIDENT CALLS FOR GOOD ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

FL081957 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The president of the Caribbean Development Bank [CDB], Mr William Demas, has told the regional governments to improve their national economic management in an effort to meet the challenge of the world food and energy crisis of the eighties. In an interview following the conclusion of the 10th meeting of the Board of Directors in Nassau yesterday Demas said that the quality of national economic management was one of the reasons why countries in the region could not live up to the challenge of the seventies. He noted that in the seventies economic management was not good enough and it was likely that food and energy prices would increase more acutely in this decade.

Mr Demas added that the quality of the management in the regional (?public phones), utilities and corporations must also improve if the countries in the area were to surmount the problems of the eighties.

BAHAMAS

DETAILS OF THE FLAMINGO INCIDENT REPORTED

PA120323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Nassau, 11 May (AFP)--The circumstances surrounding the incident involving several Cuban planes in which four crew members of a Bahamian Coast Guard vessel were killed remained confusing tonight.

According to reliable reports given at Ragged Island, a Bahamian cay near the place where the incident took place, the incident apparently began Saturday afternoon when the Flamingo of the Bahamian "defense force" (Maritime Police) intercepted two Cuban boats with eight persons on board fishing illegally in Bahamian waters.

The Flamingo was towing the two fishing boats toward Ragged Island when two Cuban MiGs attacked, firing machineguns for several minutes without hurting anyone. When the ship started to move again, it was reportedly attacked again, according to a source, by two planes, using rockets this time, immediately sinking the ship.

When the crew of the ship tried to swim toward the Cuban fishing boats, the planes opened fire on them, killing four crew members of the Coast Guard vessel. The crew of the Flamingo managed to reach Ragged Island aboard the two Cuban boats with its eight prisoners.

The same sources reported that at approximately 0900 hours this morning, two reconnaissance planes and a Cuban helicopter flew over the main town of the island, Duncan Town, creating panic among the population.

The officer responsible for the Bahamian police, Salathiel Thompson, and the chief of the Bahamian "defense force," Commodore Bill Swinley went to Ragged Island at noon, and returned this afternoon to Nassau with the survivors of the Flamingo and the eight Cuban prisoners.

'Vicious Attack' Protested

FL121318 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] The defense force vessel Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship Flamingo was attacked by Cuban military aircraft and sunk over the weekend and four Bahamian crew members are missing and presumed dead. Mike Smith reports:

[Begin Smith recording] The government announced that one of the defense force ships, Her Majesty's Bahamian Ship Flamingo was fired on and sunk by Cuban military aircraft using rockets and machineguns one and one-half miles south of cay Santo Domingo when in undisputed territorial waters of the Bahamas at about 6:45 pm on Saturday, the 10th of May. Four members of the crew are reported missing. Other members of the crew suffered minor injuries.

The Flamingo was on a routine patrol south of Ragged Island when two Cuban fishing vessels were sighted in Bahamian waters. The fishing vessels took flight and refused to stop even though warning shots were fired. More direct shots which caused no damage eventually persuaded them to stop. The Flamingo arrested the vessels and while they were in tow to port she was viciously attacked without warning by MiG-type fighter aircraft with air-to-surface rockets. There was also a military helicopter hovering overhead. The attack without warning came in several waves and continued even after the ship had been abandoned and was sinking. The men were fired on with machinegun fire while in the water attempting to swim to [words indistinct]. The remaining officers and men of the sunken ship made their way to Ragged Island in one of the apprehended vessels taking the eight illegal fishermen with them. They arrived at Duncan Town at 0130 am on Sunday, the 11th of May.

From about 9:30 am on Sunday, the Cuban military aircraft continued their hostility and harassed Duncan Town flying as low as tree top level making simulated rocket runs. This included MiG-type jets, a long-range transport plane and a helicopter which hovered just above the houses with the obvious intention of intimidating the population and actually landed.

Two planes which went to Ragged Island from Nassau taking government officials including the commissioner of police and the commander of the defense force to assess the situation and to fetch the crew and illegal fishermen to Nassau were prevented from taking off because of the sustained threats and hostile maneuvering by the Cuban military aircraft. The Bahamas aircraft were eventually able to take off at 2:35 pm after the military planes withdrew. The planes arrived in Nassau at about 4:00 pm with 15 members of the crew and eight arrested fishermen.

The missing Bahamians are Able Seaman (Henrick Sturop), 21, of (Blue Hill Road); Marine Seaman (Austin Rudolph Smith), 21, of Soldier Road; Marine Seaman (David Allison Tucker), 21, of Moore Avenue; and Marine Seaman (Edward Arnold Williams), 23, of (Louis Street).

With the assistance of the United States Coast Guard, a search of the area for the missing men began early on Sunday morning but because of the continuing hostile acts of the Cuban Air Force and the presence of a number of Cuban military ships, the search was discontinued. The government proposes to continue the search so long as any hope of survivors remain.

The Bahamas Government takes a serious view of this unprovoked and vicious attack by the Republic of Cuba against virtually unarmed men in just and moral execution of their duty in protecting Bahamian sovereignty and the resources and livelihood of Bahamians. The Bahamas Government is particularly appalled by the inhumane act of firing on defenseless men struggling in the water. The Bahamas has sent a strongly worded note to Cuba protesting in the strongest terms these grave violations of Bahamian sovereignty and international law resulting in the possible loss of the lives of four Bahamians and the reckless sinking of a Bahamian defense force ship while patroling in Bahamian waters. [end recording]

The note also says that these incidents of grave violations are atrocious acts of aggression which are against international law and the Charter of the United Nations. The government holds Cuba responsible for all damages, injuries and possible loss of life which resulted from this illegal and unprovoked attack. In its note, the Bahamas claims (?reparation) for damages caused during the incident the amount of which in financial terms will subsequently be made known to Cuba at an appropriate time. The government demanded an assurance from the Government of Cuba that in future the territorial integrity of the Bahamas will be respected. The government proposes to circulate a copy of its note to Cuba among members of the Security Council of the United Nations and to appraise the Security Council of these grave matters.

In the meantime, a Telex message received by the minister of external affairs, the honorable Paul L. Adderley, purporting to have come from the Cuban Government, sought to explain the incident by claiming that the Cuban Government believed at the time that HMBS Flamingo was a pirate ship attacking one of its fishing vessels and kidnapping its crew.

HMBS Flamingo was of (practical) naval design, was painted in gray naval colors, was flying the Bahamian flag and bore other marks of identification that would clearly distinguish her as a government ship. There could be no question about the identity of the ship as it was daylight. Further, upon the initial approach of the military aircarft, HMBS Flamingo hoisted yet another flag in an attempt to convey to attackers that she was in fact a Bahamian Government ship.

Late last evening [words indistinct] officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Cuban Government and [words indistinct] the honorable Paul L. Adderley, minister of external affairs, seeking an audience with officials of the Bahamian ministry. Mr Adderley has said that if he comes he will see him.

The Government wishes to place on record its admiration and appreciation for the high sense of duty which the officers and men of HMBS Flamingo displayed. Their level-headedness and bravery saved the lives of the majority of the crew. There is no doubt that the sense of duty and unselfish devotion of these officers and men have set a high standard for all Bahamians.